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Nippon Times

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Premier Makes Call On Gen. MacArthur

Japan's Economic Problems Reportedly Discussed at Allied Headquarters by Leaders

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, at the latter's headquarters in Tokyo on Friday, and held a lengthy talk, centering on Japan's economic problem, according to a San Francisco radio, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Huge Food Import Asked

Permission to import 4,350,000 tons of foodstuffs during 1946 was requested of the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Friday by the Japanese Government, according to a PRO release the same day.

The request set forth that this tonnage of food was the amount required to supply the Japanese populace with 2,160 callories and 76 grams of protein daily per person. It further explained that this average was based on the need of a moders ely active man for 2,000 calories daily, with greater or less amounts alloted on the basis of need.

The amount of food requested would be made up of 3,000,000 tons of grain, 1,000,000 tons of sugar, 300,000 tons of copra and 50,000 tons of palm oil.

The Japanese further stated that they expect to increase fisheries products and potato production by 176,000 tons as one means of alleviating the food situation.

GHQ officials, on the other hand, stated that before any action could be taken on the request, the Japanese would have to submit complete details on their method of arriving at the need for such in amount of food, how they propose to pay for it and where they plan to obtain it.

LIQUIDATION OF BANKS SET

Bank of Japan Charged With Task By Allied Headquarters

The Bank of Japan will be charged with the responsibility of liquidating the Japanese branches, offices and agencies of the Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Banque Franco-Japonaise, Chosen Colonization Bank and Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien, according to a memorandum issued by the Supreme Allied Headquarters on October 20.

Furthermore, the Bank of Japan was directed to take appropriate action to prepare the balance sheets (statements of condition) and other reports as of the close of business on September 29 with respect to each branch, office and agency of these institutions located in the Japanese homeland.

It is further directed that a plan of liquidation of the five banks be promptly submitted to the Allied Headquarters, but, until such a plan of liquidation has been submitted to and approved by the Headquarters, the Bank of Japan is to assume no control over the affairs of any of these institutions.

Wedemeyer Leaves U.S.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, left Washington for Shanghai on Thursday and he is expected to arrive at the port by the beginning of next month, it was announced on the same day in Shanghai by Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Air Force in China, according to a Chunking report.

To Get Stars and Stripes

Domei

NEW YORK, October 26.—The request of the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government for 300 copies of the Stars and Stripes, United States Army daily newspaper was approved. The request said the papers would help Japanese Government officials to understand "American democratic customs."

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts, instead of to the Nippon Times. All subscribers receiving the paper by mail are requested to remit the renewal subscriptions to the Nippon Times office, Tokyo.

The Nippon Times Ltd.

Public Poll Plan for Prefectural Heads To Be Ready by Next February or March

The Government will study concrete measures for the public election of prefectural governors and submit such a bill to the Diet, it was revealed by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri when he bared the reshuffle of prefectural governors Saturday.

At the same time, he said that there was not enough time to hold public elections for governors in the present change, despite the fact that such proceedure was initially planned.

"To pave the way for the establishment of a democratic political structure in Japan," he said, "public election of prefectural governors must be effected as soon as possible. I obtained the understanding of the Cabinet on this point on October 26. A bill for this new system will be presented to the extraordinary session of the Diet to be called after the dissolution of the present Diet.

"Public election of prefectural governors was considered for the present change, but there was no time to put it into effect. I intend to have a concrete plan completed by February or March next year.

"In this connection, various problems must be solved, namely, whether the elected governors shall be treated as government officials or public officials, and whether or not powerful prefectural blocs might arise if local persons are elected."

Free Press Backed By Japan's Premier

Shidehara Issues Statement in Reply to N. Y. Herald Tribune Representative

Freedom of the press is the key to world peace, Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara declared in a statement he issued on October 27 in response to a request by Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Hearld Tribune, according to Domei.

A translation of the Shidehara statement follows:

"Nothing is so fundamental and important to the pillar of world peace as freedom of the press Freedom of the press means an objective and unprejudiced reporting of facts and a complete and unrestrained expression of public opinion. Without this, the weeds of prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness will spread and friendly relations between nations will be jeopardized People know best their wants. If they are but lighted by the healthy and long views of newspapers, they may be depended upon to choose a policy leading to peace, instead of unreasonably resorting to arms. If the way to truth is blocked, there develops a tendency for public opinion to be distorted and to follow a dangerous road leading to strife

"Freedom, however, is accompanied by responsibility. As a public organ with latent influence over society and the world, a newspaper is under the obligation of maintaining the maximum accuracy and justice in disseminating various kinds of reports and opinions. If such an organ indulges in disorderly freedom in the course of performing its function an evil as great as unwarranted interference with the publication of newspapers will result. The most desirable thing is that the newspapers of every country within their fields of activity acquire a guide in management based on a high ideal common to them all and that every one of them will be enabled to rise above the selfish views of a State and contribute to the greatness of the human race as a whole and to universal interests. By accepting the Potsdam Uroclamation the Japanese Government, of its own accord, upheld the principle of freedom of the press. I consider freedom of the press a big anchor on which can rest the last hope of maintaining international peace. My conviction is that this will mark the first firm step toward the achievement of a healthy democracy and lasting peace which are the ultimate goals of all thoughtful people in the world."

CRAZILIAN REVOLT NEARS

War Minister Warns Army Men Not To Meddle in Politics

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26—A revolutionary outbreak in Brazil has become imminent with the Presidential election due on December 2. The Brazilian War Minister has warned the Army that officers and soldiers should keep out of politics, or else the nation would be thrown into the vortex of a revolution. All newspapers are using the headline "civil war."

The Diario da Noite, Government organ, said in its editorial that within the coming week a conference of Army officers would be held and as its result the day of the revolutionary uprising would be fixed. The same paper also reported that Major-General Eduardo Gomes, presidential candidate, has ordered temporary suspension of a revolution that was scheduled to be started on October 26 against the present Vargas Government.

Nippon Air Unit Disarmed

The Japanese air force unit stationed in Formosa has been disarmed by Chinese authorities, declared General Chow, Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army Headquarters, at a press conference in Nanking on Thursday, according to a Chungking report.

Government Ordered To Distribute Paper

MacArthur's Directive Orders Creation of New Rationing Organization

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on Friday directed the Japanese Government to assume responsibility for distributing newsprint and foreign-type paper to publishers as of November 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

In conjunction with this directive, the Japan Newspaper League (Nippon Shimbun Renmei) and Japan Publishers' Association (Nippon Shuppan Kyokai), which are now controlling the distribution of newsprint and, foreign-type paper, will be deprived of their present functions.

It is stated that the Japanese Government will create a paper rationing organization, consisting of two sections; one to be responsible for distributing foreign-type paper for books and magazines, and the other to be responsible for distributing newsprint. Each section will be composed of (a) government officials, (b) representatives of large and small publishers, and (c) at least three well-known disinterested individuals.

Within 10 days after receipt of this directive, the Japanese Government will submit to the Allied Headquarters the following information: (a) a statement of the principles and policies which will govern paper distribution, and (b) the names of the individuals making up the rationing organization and whom they represent.

At the end of each month the Japanese Government also will submit to the same headquarters a complete and detailed report of the paper distribution activities during the month, including the total quantity of newsprint and foreign-type paper available for distribution during the given month as well as a description of the basis on which the publishers were allocated paper.

Other information to be submitted include (1) name and location of company, (2) amount of paper allocated, (3) name of each publication and its circultion, and (4) present location expressed as percentage of average monthly amount received during the period from January 1944 to August 1945.

It is also directed that a complete statement will be made concerning the rejected applicants for paper, including name, location, name and nature of the proposed publication, amount requested and reason for rejection.

Form Newspaper Union

The first independent union of newspaper employes in Japan was formed on October 26 by strikers of the Yomiuri-Hochi after the officials of the newspaper rejected the employes' demand that they hand over the editorial control of the paper to the workers, report Domei. The employes of another Tokyo daily, the Asahi, recently won a similar demand.

GI's Leave Yokohama

Eighth army headquarters on Thursday announced that the USS Freeman sailed for the States the same day carrying 466 officers and 2,770 men. It was also announced that the USS Pennant left Wednesday for the States carrying 1,468 officers and enlisted men.

Filipino Workers Strike

The strike of Filipino communication workers for higher wages has virtually paralyzed Manila's contact with the rest of the world, according to a report from that city on Friday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Sunday.

Fair and later cloudy with southeasterly winds.

U.S. President Busy On Labor Problems

To Confer With Labor-Capital Delegates and Broadcast His Wage-Price Policy

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 27.—President Truman is expected to confer with the labor and capital representatives who are to attend the coming Pan-American Labor and Capital Convention.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Wage Policy Committee of the Steel Workers' Union, affiliated with the CIO resolved unanimously to give the Executive Committee of the union authority to take necessary measures to realize a wage increase of too dollars a day. In the necessary measures referred to is included a plan to hold a strike vote.

The president of the CIO requested the members not to walk out until the strike vote and other proper steps are taken according to Union regulations.

Truman to Make Offer

President Truman will announce his proposals for wage and price stabilization in a radio address Tuesday night as a part of the fast developing government attempt to end strikes, according to a Washington dispatch.

The president will broadcast the outline of a policy he and his advisers hope will at least head off further walkouts for pay increases.

Mr. Truman made known his plan at a news conference. He also:

Spiked reports his chief price adviser, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, would resign.

Announced appointment of seasoned labor trouble-shooter, Dr. John R. Steelman, as presidential special assistant.

Said he had not encouraged Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, to propose a national 45 hour work week as Wilson did after a White House visit last Friday.

Made public the agenda for the labor-management peace conference beginning Nov. 5 and letters from leaders who planned it.

34,020 Workers Idle

Domei

San Francisco, October 27.—Chairman Sidney Hillman of the Clothing Workers' Union, affiliated with the CIO, supported the bill for the minimum wage of 65 cents an hour at the meeting of the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in his address delivered at Chicago that it is the policy of the Federation to endeavor to gain the six-hour-a-day system to increase the number of day workers in employment.

Throughout the United States, strikers and those idle due to strikes totated 34,020 yesterday.

The majority of the workers of the Chrysler motor car factory at Detroit, yesterday, voted in favor of a strike for a wage increase.

OSMENA LAUDS TRUMAN

U.S. President Showing Sympathy Toward Philippines, Says Leader

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippine Republic, who is now here for talks with President Truman, declared in a statement issued today that the U.S. President is taking a sympathic attitude toward the Philippines.

President Osmena further stated that instructions given by President Truman to various American quarters are undoubted signs that he is sympathetic toward the Philippines. President Truman is settling official problems lying before him promptly. Many problems on which I have been consulting with President Truman since my arrival here have already been settled, while others which are now under negotiation will soon be solved.

New Party To Back Peron

Supporters of Colonel Juan Peron, ousted Vice-President of Argentina, will form an Argentine political party to launch his candidacy for the presidency, according to a Buenos Aires report on Friday. It said that radical party officials were charging publicly that Fascist methods were used in bringing back Peron to power and added that the recent demonstrations in no sense represented the will of the people.

Tass Denies U.S. Report

Domei

SOFIA, October 27.—The entire Bulgarian government press on Thursday carried the Soviet Tass Agency's denial of an American news agency report that Russian troops were in southern Bulgaria near the Turkish border.

Rumor MacArthur Will Return to U.S. Spiked by Allied Headquarters in Tokyo

The return of General Douglas MacArthur to the United States continues to be a rumor and nothing more despite the fact that American dispatches continue to entertain hopes of the arrival of the great American war leader back in his homeland soon.

As an instance, Domei reports a Washington dispatch dated October 26 in which the United States War Department announced that General MacArthur was expected to return to the American capital in the near future. It is reported, the dispatch revealed, that General MacArthur will arrive in Washington some time between November 1 and 8. The War Department stated that the date of his return here will be decided by the General, the dispatch concluded.

On the other hand, the Stars and Stripes, the GI daily, ran a story on Sunday under the heading, "MacArthur Trip to U.S. Denied" which revealed that Allied Headquarters in Tokyo had denied that General MacArthur was planning a return to the United States. The headquarters statement, according to the paper, declared the General "has no plans at this time to return to the United States," and it denied a report that he has been invited by Congress to make a report on the occupation of Japan.

U.S. Military Training Backed by Lippmann

Says Words of Nation Supported by Arms Have More Weight Against Aggressor

Domei

NEW YORK, October 27.—Walter Lippmann writing in the New York Herald Tribune on October 25 said the moral obligation of the United States to exert leadership in preventing war can be better fulfilled if the proposed peacetime military training program for American goes into effect.

Mr. Lippman said military preparedness was by no means the only preventive of war, but words of a nation protesting against possible aggression would have greater weight if backed by arms instead of potential power.

Mr. Lippmann said:

"The burden of the policy is clearly upon those of us who favor compulsory military training in times of peace. There is no doubt at all it seems to me that for post-war period which may last several years military training will make it much more likely that we can prevent a third world war.

"During dangerous and difficult years which lie ahead of us—years when the world must be pacified in order that there may eventually be peace—our own influence in the world will be directly related to our actual and immediate, not our potential and eventual power.

"In these dangerous years, the paramount question will be whether or not the new combination is to be formed for the purpose of making still another attempt to overthrow civilized order in which we belong, and of which we are the principal defender. It is the task of diplomacy, acting through the United Nations Organization and through our alliances, to deal with such a new combination at the first sign that it is being formed. If we are well-armed, diplomacy can do this without resorting to arms if we are disarmed our verbal protests will be disregarded.

"I wish it were otherwise, and that we dared to think that we can return to the easy, carefree and happy-go-lucky ways which were the birthright of all Americans in days before the two World Wars of this country. We cannot think that. We dare not be guided by our wishes. Those easy days are over.

"Destiny has placed upon us heavy burdens and awful responsibilities but also grandeur and glory which are the lot of any nation which rises to a position where it holds keys to war and to peace.

MAY MAKE PLEA TO ARABS

Attlee Expected to Back Jews' Right To Enter Palestine

LONDON, October 26.—Reports circulating in informed circles here say that Prime Minister Attlee will shortly announce in the House of Commons that cooperation between Britain and America in seeking a solution of the Palestine question is making marked progress. It is understood that the announcement will be made next week or the year after next, and that it is expected to make clear the result of the exchange of views which recenly took place between Britain and America.

There is no doubt that there was an exchange of views on the Palestine question between Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman but Government authorities are keeping absolutely silent about the question.

It is conjectured by observers that in the anticipated announcement Prime Minister Attlee will call on the Arabs to recognize the right of Jews to enter Palestine in the name of humanity.

Singapore Stevedores Strike

The strike of dock workers in Singapore has now spread to the city street cleaners and trolley bus services, according to a report from that city on Friday.

Mountains of Nagano As Evacuation Choice

Huge Underground Trenches Built on Spot for Use by Imperial Headquarters

There was a plan afoot for the removal of the Imperial Headquarters to a place in the midst of the mountains in Nagano prefecture, Domei reports, and the work on the construction of a large system of underground trenches and buildings, some of which were evidently intended for the use of His Majesty the Emperor, was practically completed at the time the war was terminated.

In the fall of last year, when the air raids of the American air force on Tokyo began to increase in intensity, the Imperial Headquarters planned to remove to a mountainous district of Nagano prefecture, the Domei story runs. Three adjacent mountains, Mts. Zozan, Minakami and Roen, in Saijo-mura, Hanishina-gun, were selected as the site for the underground trenches which were to house the Imperial Headquarters when it came to fighting on the main island. Work on the structures was begun from November last year. It was 80 per cent completed when the Imperial Rescript terminating the war was issued, putting an end to the hope of the armed forces to fall back on the mountains of Nagano prefecture to make their last stand against the enemy.

Houses, looking like strong pillboxes, can be seen at the foot of one of the mountains. Something about them suggests that they were for the occupancy of His Majesty the Emperor.

In addition there is a complete system of subterranean trenches running though the three mountains, which was said to be as long as the Tanna tunnel on the Tokaido line, the longest railway tunnel in Japan. The place where located the trenches to which the Imperial Headquarters were to have been removed, is about three kilometers to the south of the ruins of the castle of Sanada, a feudal lord The place has facilities for communications and has much scenic beauty, commanding Kawanakajima, an old battle-field.

At the base of a mountain looking on Mount Roen in the south there are three buildings of reinforced concrete, covering about 600 tsubo. The roofs connect with the mountain and are completely hidden from view from the sky. The corridors lead to underground trenches behind Mount Roen. The buildings have mat floors and rooms elegantly but simply furnished, creating an awe-inspiring atmosphere.

Farmhouses near the buildings, numbering 102, were purchased by the authorities during April this year and their occupants were ordered to move to other places. The roofs of these houses were retained but the interior was reconstructed so that they might be used by staff officers attached to the Imperial Headquarters.

Two of the systems of under ground trenches had been completed at the time the war was brought to a close. A look at the interior of these trenches reminds one of checkers. These trenches have the air of a big underground city.

Work on these trenches was done by nearly 700 Korean men and women in addition to members of the labor service corps of whom about 600 a day were employed Though the work of these laborers was hard, they did not complain. The thing uppermost in their minds was the thought that they were at work on structures for the occupancy of an exalted person.

Josho Miyazawa, head of Saijo-mura, told Domei:

"The farmers who were ordered to move to other places were allowed to cultivate their own fields, so most of them went to live with residents of the village. They have returned to their houses following the termination of the war.

"As for the underground trenches, they are wonderful. The war was terminated before they could be provided with ventilation. Because there is much moisture in the trenches so it would be impossible to use them in their present state."

Adm. King Demands Powerful U.S. Navy

Asks Ample Strength to Protect Nation, World Peace in Navy Day Statement

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Maintenance of naval strength sufficient for guaranteeing the safety of the United States and contributing to world peace was demanded by Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet of the United States, in his statement issued on the Navy Day.

The United States is welcoming a peacetime Navy Day for the first time in four years, and this is due to those workmen who built our warships, airplanes and other equipment, and to the brave American citizens who served in the fighting forces, as well as the Allied nations, Admiral King said in his statement. Throughout the fierce and wide-scale fighting, unprecedented in world history, the United States has remained the victor and become the greatest navy country ever known in history. Never before has such a great fleet been seen on the Seven Seas of the world. Thus, the Navy Day of October 27, 1945 has brought a special significance and responsibility to the State and people of the United States. Having gained such a great navy at enormous expense and sacrifice, it is the duty of the United States to take care not to lose it meaninglessly, to exchange it with something else or to make it worthless. When it is realized what role this navy would play in the future world, and for the future of the United States, none would permit any such developments to come.

Aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, submarines and airplanes all have delicate structures, and it is impossible to stock or buy them as demanded. Their crews can not be trained in one day. The majority of the severe damage caused at the beginning of the war must be regarded as punishment for the failure during the intermission between one war and another to pay attention to the lesson learned by paying great sacrifice in the war. In welcoming peace again, all should not forget the lesson of the recent war, and not make the past failures meaningless. It is for the United States to maintain her naval strength following the advance of science, and to contribute to the peace of the world by guaranteeing the safety of the country," he concluded.

Vital Message Expected

President Truman is expected to deliver Saturday in New York "the most important speech from a news standpoint" that he has made since entering the White House, according to a Washintgon report.

Marking Navy Day, it will deal with foreign policy.

The 25-minute address, the second the President will make while in New York, will be broadcast on all networks.

The first speech, a nine-minute affair, will be aboard the new aircraft carrier Franklin Dr. Roosevelt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Ben Ayres, assistant press secretary, labeled the second address, to be made in Central Park, as the most important since the President took office.

Truman will spend the day in New York, arriving by train at Pennsylvania station early in the morning. He will have breakfast and a reception for many visitors before departing for the Navy Yard.

After leaving the yard, he will go via the Battery and City Hall to Central Park. He will leave the park for the battleship Missouri. Following lunch, he will embark on the destroyer Renshaw for the fleet review which will last until 5:30 p.m.

U.S. Birth, Death Rates Low

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The Census Bureau reported that both birth and death rates in 1944 decreased from 1943 rates.

Matsushima Is Slated As New Vice-Minister For Foreign Ministry

Shikao Matsushima is most likely to be appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and a formal announcement is expected to be made early this week. It is also learned that Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, will be relieved of his concurrent post as the Foreign Vice-Minister.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The following is a continuation of the full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

4 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties.

1. In order to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Abrogate and immediately suspend the operation of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which:

(1) Establish or maintain restrictions on freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly and of speech, including the unrestricted discussion of the Emperor, the Imperial Institution and the Imperial Japanese Government.

(2) Establish or maintain restrictions on the collection and dissemination of information.

(3) By their terms or their application, operate unequally in favor of or against any person by reason of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.

b. The enactments covered in paragraph a, above, shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The Peace Preservation Law (Chian Iji Ho, Law No. 54 of 1941, promulgated on or about 10 March 1941).

(2) The Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho, Law No. 29 of 1936, promulgated on or about 29 May 1936).

(3) Regulations Relative to Application of Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansoku Ho Shiko Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. 401 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

(4) Ordinance Establishing Protection and Surveillance Stations, (Hogo Kansoku-Jo Kansei, Imperial Ordinance No. 403 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

(5) The Precautionary Detention Procedure Order (Yobo Kokin Tetsuzuki Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 49, issued on or about 14 May 1941).

(6) Regulations for Treatment of Persons Under Precautionary Detention (Yobo Kokin Shogu Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Red, No. 30, issued on or about 14 May 1941).

(7) The National Defense and Peace Preservation Law (Kokubo Hoan Ho, Law No. 49 of 1941, promulgated on or about 7 March 1941).

(8) National Defense and Peace Preservation Law Enforcement Order (Kokubo Hoan Ho Shiko Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1941, issued on or about 7 May 1941).

(9) Regulations for Appointment of Lawyers Under Peace Preservations Laws (Bengoshi Shitei Kitei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 47 of 1941, issued on or about 9 May 1941).

(10) Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho, Law No. 25 of 1939, promulgated on or about 25 March 1939).

(11) Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. (413 of 1939, issued on or about 24 June 1939).

(12) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Kisoku, Ministries of War and Navy Ordinance No. 3 of 1939, promulgated on or about 26 June 1939).

(13) Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho, Law No. 72 of 1937, promulgated on or about 17 August 1937, revised by Law No. 58 of 1941).

(14) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho Shiho Kisoku, Ministry of War Ardinance No. 59, issued on or about 12 December 1939 and revised by Ministry of War Ordinance Numbers 6, 20 and 58 of 1941).

(15) The Religious Body Law (Shukyo Dantai Ho, Law No. 77 of 1939, promulgated on or about 8 April 1939).

(16) All laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations amending, supplementig or implementing the foregoing enactments

c. Release immediately all persons now detained, imprisoned, under "protection or surveillance," or whose freedom is restricted in any other manner who have been placed in that state of detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance," or restriction of freedom:

(1) Under the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above.

(2) Without charge.

(3) By charging them technically with a minor offense, when, in reality, the reason for detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom, was because of their thought, speech, religion, political beliefs, or assembly.

The release of all such persons will be accomplished by 10 October 1945.

d. Abolish all organizations or agencies created to carry out the provisions of the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and that part of, or functions of, other offices or sub-divisions of other civil departments and organs which supplement or assist them in the execution of such provisions. These include, but are not limited to:

(1) All secret police organs.

(2) Those departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs, such as the Bureau of Police, charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and oragnizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(3) Those departments, such as the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu Bu), in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the Osaka Metropolitan Police, any other Metropolitan Police, the police of the territorial administration of Hokkaido and the various Prefectural Police charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(4) Those departments, such as the Protection and Surveillance Commission, and all protection and surveillance stations responsible thereto, under the Ministry of Justice charged with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.

e. Remove from office and employment the Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Bureau of Police of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of any other Metropolitan police, the Chief of the Police of the Territorial Administration of Hokkaido, the Chiefs of each Prefectural Police Department, the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police of all Metropolitan, Territorial, and Prefectural police departments, the Guiding ond Protecting officials and all other personnel of the Protection and Surveillance Commission and of the Protection and Surveillance Stations. None of the above persons will be reappointed to any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice or any police organ in Japan. Any of the above persons whose assistance is required to accomplish the provisions of this directive will be retained until the directive is accomplished and then dismissed.

f. Prohibit any further activity by police officials, members of police forces, and other government, national or local, officials or employees which is related to the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and to the organs and functions abolished by paragraph 1 d above.

g. Prohibit the physical punishment and mistreatment of all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance under any and all Japanese enactments, laws, decrees, orders, ordinanees and regulations. All such persons will receive at all times ample sustenance.

h. Ensure the security and preservation of all records and any and all other materials of the organs abolished in paragraph 1 d. These records may be used to accomplish the provisions of this directive, but will not be destroyed, removed, or tampered with in any way.

i. Submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 October 1945 describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive. This report will contain the following specific information prepared in the form of separate supplementary reports:

(1) Information concerning persons released in accordance with paragraph 1 c above. (to be grouped by prison or institution in which held or from which released or by office controlling their protection and surveillance)

(a) Name of person released from detention or imprisonment or person released from protection ond surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.

(b) Specification of criminal charges against each person released from detention or imprisonment or reason for which each person was placed under protection and surveillance.

(c) Date of release and contemplated address of each person released from detention or imprisonment or from protection and surveillance.

(2) Information concerning organizations abolished under the provisions of this directive:

(a) Name of organization.

(b) Name, address, and title of position of persons dismissed in accordance with paragraph 1 e.

(c) Description by type and location of all files, records, reports, and any and all other materials.

(3) Information concerning the Prison System and Prison Personnel,

(a) Organization chart of the Prison System.

(b) Names and location of all prisons, detention centers and jails.

(c) Names, rank and title of all prison officials (Governors and Assistant Governors, Chief and Assistant Chief Warders, Warders and Prison doctors).

(4) Copies of all orders issued by the Japanese Government including those issued by the Governors of Prisons and Prefectural Officials in effectuating the provisions of this directive.

2. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 123 (6 Oct 45) ESS

6 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Reports of Foreign Exchange Assets and related matters.

1. The definitions contained in Memorandum AG 130 (22 Sept. '45) ESS dated 22 September 1945, Subject "Control of Financial Transactions" will apply to this memorandum. In addition, the following definition will apply:

a. The term "foreign exchange assets" will include gold and silver coins; gold, silver and platinum bullion and alloys thereof in bullion form; and external assets.

b. The term "evidences of ownership" will include, but not by way of limitation, securities, title deeds, mortgages, bank books, receipts, checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, certificates of indebtedness, copyrights, trademarks and patents.

2. You will immediately take appropriate action to require all banks, trust companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and other financial institutions within Japan to physically segregate all foreign exchange assets held by them whether for their own account or for the account of others, and all evidences of ownership thereof and books, documents and records relating thereto. You will take appropriate action to insure that such items are segregated, preserved and kept readily accessible to this Headquarters.

3. You will immediately take appropriate action to prevent the removal without the permission of this Headquarters of any foreign exchange assets or evidences of ownership thereof or books, documents and records relating thereto from safe deposit vaults and boxes or other places of safekeeping in financial institutions. You may permit the removal of such items for the purpose of preparing the reports provided in this memorandum, but any item so removed shall be delivered to the financial institution in which the item is held and segregated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above.

4. You will furnish to this Headquarters reports of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned, and controlled by, or in the custody of, all persons within Japan in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Within thirty days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the Japanese national, prefectural and local governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, including all utilities, undertakings, public corporations and monopolies owned by any of them or in which they have a controlling interest.

b. Within thirty days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the Imperial Household;

c. Within forty-five days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by all banks, trust companies, securities brokers, and other financial institutions;

d. Within sixty days you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by all other partnership, corporations, associations, and business organizations;

e. Within seventy-five days you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by all other persons within Japan.

f. Within ninety days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof which are held by or in the custody of any person in Japan and which have not been previously reported.

5. The holdings of each person will be reported separately in such form and manner as will be reported separately in such form and manner as will be prescribed by this Headquarters. Within five days wou will furnish this Headquarters with copies of the forms desired to be used by you for this purpose.

6. Six copies of all reports will be furnished.

7. Until further notice, the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum will not apply to institutions closed by the direction of this Headquarters. Request for permission to inspect the books and records of such institutions for the purpose of preparing the reports required will be addressed to the Ministry of Finance which in turn will refer the matter to this Headquarters.

8. You will report immediately to this Headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements.

9. An acknowledgent of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

8 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Comittee, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Supplemental Instructions Pertaining to the Closing of Financial Institutions.

1. Reference is the memorandum of this headquarters AG 091.3, For: The Imperial Japanese Govment. Subject: Closing of Colonial and Foreign Banks and Special Wartime Institutions, dated 30 September 1945.

2. The following supplemental instructions pertinent to the above memorandum are hereby effective:

a. The Ministry of Finance will establish central offices where all the employees of closed institutions will register and will report weekly for instructions. The name, addresses, position and salary of each employee will be obtained.

b. The Ministry of Finance may arrange for the payment of October salaries to all employees who have registered except to those who are required to the discharged pursuant to previous instructions from this Headquarters. In addition, the Ministry of Finance may arrange for the continued payment of October allowances to the families of employees of closed institutions who have not returned from military service, provided a member of the family has registered.

c. Lists of employees of the closed institutions will be delivered promptly to this Headquarters, such lists to contain the name, address, position and salary.

d. Lists of discharged employees will be promptly delivered to this Headquarters, such lists to contain the names, address, position and salary.

e. The ordinance to be issued by the Ministry of Finance to effectuate paragraph 6 of memorandum file AG 091.3 (30 Sep 45) ESS of 30 September 1945, will contain provisions nullifying any transfers or acts of disposition which were effected subsequent to 30 September, 1945 and requiring persons having custody or possession of any books, records or other property of the closed institutions to deliver the same to the Ministry of Finance.

3. Acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

9 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Reports relative to Import Commodities.

1. Several requests have been received from the central Liaison Committee of the Japanese Imperial Government for authorization to import commodities deemed by it to be essential for the maintenance of the civil population.

2. Requests to import commodities will not be submitted to this headquarters unless:

a. Such imports are vital to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living for the civil population.

b. Credits have been established for payment of imports desired by means of exports, approved by this headquarters for this purpose.

3. The Japanese Imperial Government will promptly.

a. Submit its plans for payment for approved essential imports including schedules of resources presently available to for payment of imports and a forecast of such resources as will become available for this purpose by 31 December 1946.

b. Submit a plan whereby resources may be made available to provide necessary foreign exchange. Present to this headquarters for approval its plan to conserve or prevent to this headquarters for approval its plan to conserve or prevent the use of resources in Japan, that are not essential

(Continued on page 4)

NIKKYO CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
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HARUKO ASAKURA (Soprano)
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Allied Military Band Will Play in Capital

Is Feature of Light Music Concert Slated at Hibiya Hall On October 31

Chamber music, and a piano recital, are the foremost musical events scheduled in Tokyo during the week beginning today.

Friends of chamber music will have an opportunity to hear Beethoven's Septet in E flat major, at a concert sponsored by the Social Welfare Works Section of the Tokyo Asahi newspaper, from 5 p.m., tomorrow. Another outstanding work on the same program is Schubert's Piano Quintet, "The Trout." Performances will be given by members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, with Hiroshi Tamura playing the piano part in the Schubert quintet.

Sandwiched in between the two classical masterpieces is a number in a lighter vein: a Serenade Potpourri, including well-known pieces by Haydn, Schubt, Drigo, and Tosti, in an arrangement by Shinichi Takada, who will conduct a 14-piece chamber ensemble of Nippon Philharmonic members. The serenades will be sung by Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano.

A special rendition of this program for the exclusive benefit of school students, who will be admitted free of charge, will be held at the same hall and hour, today.

Chopin Cycle Starts

Musical highlight of the week is the re-appearance of Leonid Kreutzer, who was, like most of the foreign resident musicians here, shut off from all public musical activity in this country during the latter part of the war owing to the anti-foreign musical policies enforced by the Japan Musical Culture Association.

Resuming his self-sponsored "Kreutzer Concerts," the noted Russo-German pianist will give the first of a series of three all-Chopin recitals at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5 p.m., on Thursday, November 1. The first program includes the Sonata in B minor, Opus 58; the Twenty-Four Preludes; Nocturnes in C minor and C sharp minor; Three Etudes, and Four Waltzes.

The subsequent programs of the Chopin Cycle, which will be held at the same hall on Thursday, November 8, from 5 p.m., and Saturday, December 1, from 1 p.m., will contain the Sonata in B flat minor, the Etudes Opus 10 and 15, the Four Ballades, Polonaises, Mazurcas, Scherzi, Fantasia, and Barcerole.

Popular Music Numbers

Light music, is again in prominence this week, taking its share of the limited time the Hibiya Hall is available for musical performances. The Japan Young People's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by violinist Juzo Matsuda, is presenting a popular program of Italian folk songs, Japanese talkie theme songs, and other light selections, from 1:30 p.m., Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 31. Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor of operatic fame, and saxophonist Adam Kovacz, are co-starred as the soloists.

The appearance of a Military Band of the Allied Occupation Forces is the outstanding attraction of a concert scheduled at the same hall from 5 p.m. on Wednesday, October 31, under the auspices of the All-Japan Students Cultural League, with the support of the Allied Forces Headquarters.

Performances will also be given by "torch singer" Noriko Awaya and Hideo Oyama's Band; Shizuko Kasagi and Chitaka Fujiwara, popular songstresses; Miss Yumeji Tsukioka and Katsuhiko Haida, singing screen stars, with the Southern Band Ensemble; geisha singer Ichimaru, and jazz pianist Hajime Wada.

Plans University Union

American university and college graduates in Japan plan to organize an organization, probably called American University Union in Japan, and its headquarters is to be located in Tokyo, according to a sponsor, Noboru Tanikawa, director of the Kanto Electric Transmission Company. "There are many college professors and graduates among the American Occupation Forces, and they are willing to exchange ideals with their Japanese college graduates in warm social atmosphere rather than the attitude of conquerors. We like to call it an American University Union in Japan, and expect to have a huge social center," declared Mr. Tanikawa, who comes from Sacramento.

Party Backs Oyama's Return

Professor Iku Oyama may soon terminate his political refugee life in America and likely become an adviser to the Social Democratic Party of Japan. A resolution to call back the political leader from the United States will be presented at the inauguration ceremony of the Social Democratic Party to be held on November 2 at the Hiyiya Public Hall.

The main purpose of calling back Professor Oyama is the democratization of the party movement as well as improvement of the social welfare activities as a whole, according to general secretary of the party Tetsu Katayama, who is a Christian lawyer and former member of Parliament.

Women's Role Discussed

Countess Tomoko Otani, sister of Her Majesty the Empress recently received Miss Hazel Hartzog, UP correspondent, at the Otani residence in Kyoto where the charming hostess gave her views on the woman's role in New Japan.

Owner-Farmer System Is Advocated By Social Democrats in Land-Reform

Fundamental reform of the present land system for farming was decided by the Social Democratic Party of Japan at the meeting of its Organization Preparation Committee held Saturday morning.

The adopted plan aims at converting all the farmers of the country into owner-farmers, and also to recognize group cultivation of common farms. The plan, however, differs fundamentally from the nationalization of all farming lands as proposed by the Communist Party. Thus, the party's standpoint as regards the proposal of cooperation made by the Communist elements can be seen as differing also in its economic policy.

As means of making all farmers owner-farmers, the party proposes to have the land owned by owners possessing more than a certain area of land purchased at a designated price based on the rental value by the National Treasury, and to sell such purchased lands to cultivators desiring to acquire farms. The above purchase is to be made with land certificates bearing an interest of 3 to 3.5 per cent. Farmers who lack means to purchase the land will be given the right to cultivate State-owned land, paying as tenancy rate, one-fourth of the crop.

The party also proposes to prohibit private sales of farm land. It is also proposed to establish a farming land control office for guiding farmers, and permitting and supervising the transfer and exchange of farms.

MORE ENTERTAINMENT SET

First-rate places of entertainment, that is waiting houses, geisha establishments, restaurants, cafes and bars, will be permitted to reopen. These places of entertainment have been closed since March last year. In this conection, the Metropolitan Police Board on Thursday sent instructions to the police stations under its jurisdiction about the enforcement of the decision.

With regard to waiting houses and geisha establishments, they must reopen in areas in which they used to operate before they were closed. Music will be allowed. But the operators of the places are required to see that there is no music at the places which might be disturbing to their neighbors. Police authorities will not help the operators to acquire goods which are used in the conduct of their businesses.

Operators of restaurants, eating houses, cafes and bars, if they are to be permitted to reopen, must be either those who have been closed since March last year and intend to reopen in the places where they opened before they were closed or those who went out of business while they were closed and want to reopen in the same places where they opened before March last year.

In explaining the action of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Asahi says that its aim is to get as many operators of places of entertainment as possible to reopen. Police authorities are reported to have plans ready for meeting the possibility of an increase in violations of official prices resulting from the reopening of eating houses and other places of entertainment. The shortage of houses, along with the prevailing food situation, is said to be the difficulty confronting these operators in getting back to business.

New Social Organ

Over 100 radical members of various social work organs in Tokyo were scheduled to hold an inaugural meeting of the New Japan Association for Social Work at the Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Saturday. The objective of this new association is to bring about change in the present antiquated social work organs, reports the Asahi.

Shidehara Addresses Industrial Leaders

Avers Food Problem Is Most Urgent Problem Facing Entire Nation Today

The League of Economic Organizations of Japan held a meeting at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, on Saturday afternoon to hear the views ' Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara on the Government policy for the recovery of Japan's industry.

The meeting was attended by more than 250 representatives of the Economic League, National Council of Commerce, Industry and Economic Chambers, Central Association of Industrial and Commercial Associations, Council of Important Industrial Organizations, and other economic bodies.

In his address before the meeting Prime Minister Shidehara declared that the most urgent problem at present was the removal of uneasiness of the people respecting food supply, and to that end, the Government was giving its utmost efforts to guarantee the minimum livelihood for the entire people.

At the same time, he expressed his intention to let the people know the real condition of the food problem and urge them to become more active and cooperate with the Government. It is the policy of the Government to effect a drastic change in the industrial policy by re-examining the price policy and revising the economic control.

The autonomous activity is the key to the recovery of Japan's industry, said Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara who also addressed the meeting. Regarding the control of industry, he stated that control bodies must be reorganized into autonomous bodies to reflect the people's wish, and that he was intending to abolish various laws based on the General Mobilization Law. In order to effect the smooth and quick conversion of industries, he said it was necessary to take steps to stabilize enterprises concerned in view of their difficult condition with the suspension of production. The conversion of enterprises, he hoped would be made according to autonomous consideration, and only when it is found necessary, proper steps would be taken by the Government.

He also explained that the Government is considering the question of compensation to be paid to war industry enterprises. As the Government bears the responsibility for compensating the loss caused by contracts given by the Government, that responsibility must be fulfilled, but at the same time, he declared the financial situation of the Empire must be considered and a measure added that to properly adjust the situation will be considered.

Kure Rail Line Reopens

The reopening of the railway service between Suha and Mihara Stations on the Kure line as from Friday morning has been announced. The service between the two stations was suspended since the typhoon which hit the western part of the country on September 17.

Rural Round-Up

Two New Oil Wells Produce 600 Koku Daily

Oil gushed in at Well No. 22 of the Teikoku Oil Yamagata Mining Works in Kamikyo Mura, Yamagata Prefecture, at a depth of 80 meters on October 12. The daily output is about 300 koku but, due to various transportation reasons, drilling is limited to 100 koku a day, reports the Mainichi.

Also on October 15, at the Odaki Well No. 18 in Kamihama Mura, Akita Prefecture, both gas and oil gushed in at a depth of 418 meters. It is believed output here is about the same as at Well No. 22.

Sports Club in Kyoto To Brighten Up Life

Sportsmen and lovers of sports in Kyoto have formed a club with the aim to make sports more widespread in order to brighten up life.

A meeting of the originators took place at the Kyoto Commerce and Economics Hall on October 26 to draw up rules. The head of the Commerce and Industry Society, Takegami, was made president of the club.

Tohoku Literary Federation Is Established in Sendai

The Tohoku Literary Federation has been formed in Sendai, reports the Asahi.

President of the new federation is Professor Kochi Doi at Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai. Among the advisors are Jiro Abe, Toyotaka Komiya and others.

Atami Is Pushing Plans To Become Tourist Town

As one step toward making Atami City a tourist town, the 350 establishments consuming the water of city-managed hotsprings and the 250 smaller establishments tapping water from private-owned hotspring sources will all be unified and brought under city administration.

Arai Heads Mine Bureau

Shigeru Arai, Chief Secretary in the Government-General of the Kinki Regional Administration, has been appointed Director of the Mine Bureau in the Hokai District, it was announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on Saturday.

TOKYO BANK BODY CREATED

Takes Over Duties Conducted by Banking Control Society

On the mission of enhancing banking activities in accordance with democratic principles, readjusting relations between bankers and banking organs, encouraging self-governing system and making liaison between banking organs and government offices, the Tokyo Bank Association was inaugurated on October 1 taking over the duties hitherto performed by the Banking Control Society, reports Domei.

The newly established association plans for better treatment of employes at banks and the building of recreation facilities. At the same time, the association is to handle business matters hitherto conducted by the Tokyo clearing-house which was merged into the Bank of Japan in July of this year.

Bank Associations will be founded in all the districts where clearing-houses were formerly located and already their establishments have been completed in the six big cities. In Tokyo, the Bank Federation was also set up side by side with the Bank Association.

The Tokyo Bank Association is headed by Junshiro Mandai, president of the Teikoku Bank, who is assisted by Taisuke Takei, president of the Yasuda Bank, as vice-chairman.

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WISH good camera, German or Japanese. —Leica or Zeiss, Olympic, prefer 35mm but will accept any standard size. Must be in good condition. Apply Box 113 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE girl and boy want to learn English conversation with an American lady in Karuizawa. State particulars. Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE lady with good knowledge of English wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American ladies preferably come to Japan recently, will also teach educated officers of the Allied Forces if desired. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

CHRISTIAN Science Services, Tokyo: Nippon Methodist Ginza Church, near Asahi Press Bldg., Sundays, 3 p.m. Yokohama: Paradise Church near British Consulate, Sundays 6 p.m., Wednesdays 7 p.m.

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MISS E. H. Schwersenz, English Conversation teacher and guide has moved from Karuizawa to Setagaya-ku, Hanegi-cho, Tokyo.

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Probable Effects of Election Reforms

Although it will remain for the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet to settle definitely the much mooted question of changes in the Election Law, it is already apparent from the recent decision of the Cabinet what changes are most likely to be enacted. Most significant of the changes will be the granting of woman suffrage, but the other changes will be hardly less important in satisfying at least in part the popular demand for the democratization of the Japanese political system.

According to the draft proposal adopted by the Cabinet, all persons twenty years of age or over, irrespective of sex, will be allowed to vote, while all persons twenty-five years of age or over, irrespective of sex, will be eligible to run for office. In addition to according women the franchise and the right to hold office, the proposed changes will mean lowering by five years the minimum age limit for both voters and candidates. This will bring the Japanese practice more in accordance with the general practice in Western democracies, and will in fact put the Japanese election law ahead of those of many older democratic countries. These changes, needless to say, will represent an epoch-making advance.

In regard to the size of the electoral districts, the Cabinet seems to have decided in favor of the system of large constituencies, each prefecture to return fifteen members to the Diet, except for Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, and certain other large or heavily populated districts which will be allowed to have additional representation. Under this arrangement, the House of Representatives will retain its present membership of four hundred and sixty.

In the past, successive Governments, whether based on political parties or on bureaucratic forces, tended to exert undue influence on the conduct of the elections so as to secure the return of candidates favorable to themselves, a practice which was carried on through the abuse of the complicated provisions for the supervision of elections. But in the changed Election Law, these regulations will be simplified so as to make it impossible for the authorities to tamper with the outcome of voting.

What results will these electoral reforms bring about? Will they facilitate the democratization of Japan, the establishment of a government which will truly represent the will of the people, which is the avowed object of the reforms?

Theoretically, in the first place, equal franchise for men and women and the lowering of the voting age will enormously increase the size of the electorate and ostensibly create a broader basis for the expression of popular will. In the second place, the lower age qualification for candidates should impart a liveliness to the electoral contests and bring about the infusion of new blood into the House of Representatives. In the third place, the extension of the suffrage to women should raise their status at one stroke and enable them to step out of the narrow bounds imposed upon them by the family system. In the fourth place, the system of large constituencies should serve to restrict corruptive private connections between the candidates and the voters and to secure the election of candidates of wider appeal whose strength lies in their principles rather than in their personal connections.

From the point of view of actual conditions prevailing in Japan, however, it would be too sanguine to suppose that one or two elections under the revised law would ipso facto bring about the democratization of Japanese politics. In regard to the lowering of the statutory age for both voters and candidates, it must be remembered that the atmosphere in which the younger portion of the nation's population has grown up has been distinctly totalitarian and nationalistic in character. The older voters who remember the earlier period of relative freedom before the rise of totalitarianism may well prove to be the more staunch advocates of liberalism. As a matter of fact, the young people who are to be newly enfranchised have only a hazy notion of democracy. At twenty, the mind is hardly mature enough to form a sound judgment upon political issues, and the youthful mind is too apt to vote for extreme measures and personalities, either of the Right or of the Left.

As for the newly enfranchised women, it may be supposed that most of them will vote as their husbands vote. Undoubtedly the women will come to exercise their own judgment in time, but in view of their political inexperience it is too much to expect that they will immediately become an independent force in politics. As for the young unmarried women, it is difficult to tell how they will vote. In the Latin countries, as in France for instance, woman suffrage is opposed among other reasons, on the ground that the votes of the women would strengthen reactionary tendencies. But in the long run it can be expected that the women's votes will exert a wholesome and progressive influence on legislation affecting health, housing, temperance, social welfare, security of employment, and international peace.

The establishment of enlarged electorates may help to diminish corrupt practices, but it can hardly be expected that the power of money in politics will be noticeably reduced as a consequence of the enlargement of the electorate. Electioneering campaigns will have to be conducted on a larger scale than ever to reach the increased number of voters, and the advantage will be with the candidates who can command larger financial support.

It is thus impossible to predict accurately what will be the effects of the new election reforms. The reduction of the voting age and the wholesale entrance of women into politics will inevitably introduce unpredictable complications, but the initial uncertainties must be suffered in the hope that political experience will eventually bring happy results. Herein lies the need for responsible leadership, for proper leadership is essential in pulling up the quality of the electorate.

No one will dispute the necessity of the election reforms, but in order to attain the most favorable results, mass education for democracy is necessary. Civic education is a necessary preparation for the discharge of civic responsibilities, and the voters must be given instruction fitting them for the proper use of their power. The gift of suffrage will create the will to use it, but the gift of knowledge must also be given to create the capacity to use the suffrage aright. The more educated the people, the more enlightened will their government be. Extravagant hopes need to be corrected by reflection on the hard realities of the situation, for there are many difficulties to be overcome before the goal of democracy can be reached in Japan. But the proposed revision of the electoral system will certainly mark at least one step, and a not unimportant one, in the right direction.

YMCA TO HONOR DURGIN

Giving Tea Party Today to Welcome Back Former Resident Here

Russell L. Durgin, adviser to George Atcheson who is adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, will be the guest of honor at a tea party to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, at 3 p.m. Monday.

Mr. Durgin had been honorary secretary of the National Committee of the YMCA of Japan and also of the Tokyo YMCA for 29 years before the start of the war.

Ever solicitous of the healthy development of Christianity in Japan, Mr. Durgin during his long stay in Tokyo, devoted himself to religious works and international recreational athletics. A very popular figure among local intellectuals, he gave aid to hundreds of Japanese students and his return here is being welcomed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance during the prewar years.

Mr. Durgin went back to the United States by the exchange ship, Asama Maru, in 1942 and has been lecturer at the Civil Administration Training School of Yale University till his recent return here on an important mission.

EVERY CLOUD HAS SILVER LINING; FUTURE MAY BRING IT OUT HERE

Improvement of Relations With China Seen Possible Through Display of Statesmanship

By IPPEI FUKUDA

We engaged a general exchange of views with Eugene Chen over warm Chinese tea that chilly morning in February. "We" consisted of myself and Taketora Ogata, an old friend of mine since our school days at Waseda. Until as Minister without Portfolio he joined the last two Cabinets, one under General Koiso and the other under Prince Higashikuni, I had never thought of his blossoming from journalism into Ministerial heights. I do not mean to say that the job of a newspaperman is a shade lower than that of a statesman. As matters stand, we Ogata and I, now live on different planes. That my former pal in the press room and Eugene Chen who figured big in the early days of Revolutionary China had much in common both in their political outlook and in the spectacular detoru they made from editorship to national leadership seem to have thawed their first meeting considerably. It saddens me to think that the incomparably brilliant ex-journalist and diplomat of China is no longer in the same world with us. Chen died a few months after our rendezvous at his home in the French Concession, Shanghai.

On our way back to our hotel on Nanking Road, Ogata, still excited by having stood the brunt of our host's quick-fire, muttered that if the war dragged on and things went from bad to worse at home, as they truly did later, there was every likelihood that the mass of our people might see red and, what was worse, become Red. It seemed to him that some sort of hope and reassurance should be given them before they would make the plunge to the gaping danger. Similar alarm was recently sounded by Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister, when he stated at General MacArthur's headquarters that the calm now prevailing in Japan should not tempt one into believing that all is well with her. "Under it," he reportedly observed, "lie many factors of imminent unrest. That the communists are busy at work with their propaganda which, gaining headway, may thow the country into confusion in one of them."

Silver Linings in the Cloud

Needless to say, hope and reassurance are as scarce today as is food outside of the blackmarket. And it would serve no useful purpose to try to fool the public with fake optimism. Against the pitch-dark background, however, one can discern some streaks of light which, one hopes, will gradually be developed into more visible signs of hope for the Japanese. Encouraging, first of all, is the magnanimity and courteousness with which General Chiang Kai-shek disowned any intentions on the part of China to put the flame of Japanese aggression on the people. In his broadcast speech of August 15, the generalissimo said:

"The fact that China had for years past been subjected to unspeakable miseries and devastation by Japan shall not make us think of squaring the cost of our resistance with the harvest we are now in a position to reap from our defeated enemy. It is my firm belief that the world will progressively enably men and women of all nations and races to live together as brothers and sisters of a universal family.. We should do well to keep aglow our noble ethical heritage which enjoins on us all not to redress violence with violence. It is true that for years past we had done all we could to set at naught the sinister designs of the Japanese militarists. And yet, on the other hand, we have harbored no hostile intentions toward the people of our neighbor. Nor do we want today to avenge ourselves on them. To match violence and destruction with destruction would inevitably result in the perpetuation of the vicious vycle. It is time that past wrong doings and mistakes were forgotten, and forgiven."

Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, spoke in the same tenor on August 29. He declared: "It would be folly to make light of Japan now that she is defeated. She is bearing up her humiliation with dignity and, what seems more commendable, with good taste. All in all, it would be idle to close our eyes to her exempolary conduct under the circumstances." Few, if any, of the leaders of the United Nations have had anything like this to say. Intelligent public opinion here clearly indicated a surprise at the revelation of China's lenient attitude toward her arch-enemy Japan. If there is a victorious nation which has a right to "finish," her prostrate foe, it certainly is China who has suffered most from Japanese aggression. Coming as they did at a time when despair looked its blackest in the licked Empire these expressions of understanding and leniency rung out like a message of salvation. They at once searched and are no doubt searching the hearts of many who either took part in framing Japan's expansionist policy toward China or got on the bandwagon of Imperialism to fatten their pockets while the better strata of the people reacted to the encouraging remarks of Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Shih-chieh with a renewed conviction that Orientals are best understood by their fellow-Orientals. Compunction for past sins and mistakes, which were without number, committed by the Japanese leaders in their dealings with China for decades. And the masses of the people at least raised the determined chorus "Never, never again."

Importance of China

In his first public statement after he was sworn in as Premier, Baron Shidehara, who is by no means a China expert, made a significant reference to Sino-Japanese relations—significant for the emphasis he laid on the topic and for his having left out other countries unnamed at the time. It shows that the leaders of the present Cabinet are not entirely lost in their preoccupation with the United States and her other Western Allies. That Shidehara whose activities as Foreign Minister and Ambassador were mostly focused on Europe and America, is fully alive to the importance of China augurs well for repentant Japan. I for one do not think there are insurmountable obstacles on the road to a more reasonable and mutually beneficial one.

First, it should be obvious to anyone that the crash of the military clique and their notorious slaves, "China ronins," tops the fundamentals leading to the successful and imperative change of front in our contact with China. Consciousness of our military superiority to her and other countries of Asia poisoned the minds of those who came to power by rotation and gave free play to force or threat of it in pursuing. Their China policy of an unblushing Imperialist variety. That China since the Revolution is no longer that of the days before the Sino-Japaese war of 1894 and that the hard fact impelled other Powers to modify their attitude toward her accordingly seemed to have little significance in their eyes.. So immune was their faith in military might that it not only kept them in the rut of anachronism but made them batter down one after another those who sought to salvage the progressively worsening Sino-Japanese impasse. Shidehara as Foreign Minister during the hectic period of the Manchurian Incident was the first notable national figure to go under. Against great odds he fought for his well-known stand in regard of China, namely-total abstention from interfering in her internal affairs; and all possible aid to help unite China. General Kazushige Ugaki, also as Foreign Minister under Premier Prince Konoye in 1937, met the same fate. In his case, he surpasses Shidehara in his firmer command of both Chinese affairs and the criss-crosses of politics at home which fact, however, could not put him together again after his fall. The general has had to nurse his wound beyond the periphery of political power to this day. All the more pity as, but for a limited but all-powerful coterie of men of Tojo's way of thought, Ugaki is regarded by common consent as one of the ablest and most trustworthy of our contemporary leaders.

Secondly, we now have Baron Shidehara as Premier who recorded in the past the best of intention toward China. But then the trouble is, no one knows at present how long his Cabinet will last.

A Far-reaching Proposal

The third consideration on which we can build up a new China policy remains in the province of hypothesis. As I ventured in an earlier article in these columns, it seems futile to try to deal with the problem of Japan piecemeal. Why not whack at the root of things. I mean complete emasculation of the Japanese military by making Japan perpetually neutral through agreement among the United States, Russia, Britain, China and other relevant Powers. Internally, revision of the Constitution now under discussion can be put through along the lines of the fundamental law of Switzerland so as to fit our country into the proposed pattern. It will go farther than any device so far conceived of toward conclusively putting an end to a hundred and one apprehensions hitherto entertained by the rest of the world generally and by China in particular.

And fourthly, a plan can be worked out to create a new economic setting for Japan and China. Political realignments will be insecure unless they are bolstered by corresponding changes in economics. With the far-reaching program of industrializing China and stripping Japan of even the last vestiges of her heavy industry still in a blueprint stage, there is time for the United Nations to lay the foundation for a structure wherein trade and industry of the two neighbors are to be dovetailed into a mutually beneficial whole. In a thus envizaged Asia with every promise of undisturbed peace in the predictable future at least and with Japan and China rejuvenating and flourishing in their pacific pursuits, no country in the world will be a loser. In his Double Tenth address last year, General Chiang Kai-shek struck a rousing keynote: he called for a higher standard of living in China. It represents, as far so I can recall, a brand new drive in China: it shows an awakening of democracy. After all, improvement in the way of life, especially of the masses, should be the major aim of all democratic countries. In the event of the whole regions of Asia effectively geared up economically, the forty five hundred million people of China will be assured of the goal their leader is after.

But Admiral William V. Pratt puts first things first when he states in substance: "Re-education and democratization of the Japanese and other proposed innovations can wait. What they badly need is food. They are now hovering between starvation and bare subsistence in a land which holds 70 millions of them and of which only 15 per cent is arable.

Allied Directives

(Continued from Page 2)

to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living and which are suitable for export.

c. Insure that all practicable measures are taken to achieve the maximum utilization of essential Japanese resources so that imports into Japan are limited to absolute minimum essentials. Such measures will specifically include, but are not limited to:

(1) Provision for the maximum production of crude petroleum, foodstuffs, fuel, fertilizer, salt.

(2) Establishment of such fiscal measures as are necessary for full implementation of this directive.

(3) Establishment of such labor policies as are essential for full implementation of this directive.

(4) Provision for priority of transport to such essential resources.

d. Create an agency to be responsible for receiving and for the distribution of imports so as to insure equitable distribution of imports so as to insure equitable distribution at a cost consistent with current wages to the public. No person will be appointed to a responsible position in this agency who has been an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

10 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Import of Essential Commodities.

The following information will be furnished for each commodity when a request to import commodities is filed:

1. a. Quantity consumed each year in the previous 10 years.
   b. Quantity imported each year in the previous 10 years.
   c. Countries from which it was imported.
   d. Quantity on hand.
   e. Quantity estimated to be required in the next 12 months.
   f. Quantity estimated to be produced locally in the next 12 months.
2. The country of origin from which it is recommended the requested import be secured and the reasons therefor.
3. a. The estimated value in the country supplying the import.
   b. The proposed selling price in Japan.
   c. The proposed method of distribution.
   d. The proposed names of the distributors.
4. a. The major uses to which the commodity will be put.
   b. If its use requires other imports, state what such imports and the quantity of such supplies currently available.
5. a. The estimated weight of the shipment in metric tons.
   b. The estimated measurement of the shipment in measurement tons of 40 cubic feet each.
6. The relative urgency of the import.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Panama to Ratify Charter

Domei

PANAMA, October 27.—Reuter on October 24 reported that the Panama Constituent Assembly authorized the executive to ratify the United Nations Charter and Protocols signed at the San Francisco conference.

FAULTS IN OUR SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND GERMAN INFLUENCE FLAYED

Defects in Political Field and Autocratic Powers By the Militarists Were Fatal

By GYOJU ODACHI

II

One or two illustration will suffice to show the seriousness of the condition. One of the biggest cliques or clannish associations in Japan is the bureaucrats in the Japanese government. They are almost exclusively graduates of the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University. They almost exclusively control the higher key posts in government positions and jealously guard against giving or transferring those key posts to graduates of mother schools, however, gifted they may be. The higher government positions in Japan are exclusively monopolized by graduates of the Tokyo Imperial University.

This clannish habit of thought has penetrated into every walk of life, every phase of Japanese society whether it is military or civil, financial or industrial, and it has hindered the healthy progress toward co-operation.

The social effect of this clique system is indeed a serious matter. It is like a consanguinous marriage, and it prevents interchange of ideas, as the former prevents the infusion of fresh blood. It excludes persons, however gifted, unless they belongs to the clique. On the contrary, many mediocre persons occupy high positions of great responsibility by the sheer chance that they are members of a certain influential clique.

The secret of success is to being to the influential clique, and the rest goes automatically. It is the status and not the merit that is concerned. Under his system the honest effort of the worthy men never gets due reward, because their fate is fixed at the start. The unfit rules everywhere. In such society, there will be no active mobilization of latent intellectual power nor a genuine cooperative spirit. Such society is doomed to degenerate sooner or later.

Effect of German Influence

The Franco-Prussian War of 1870 has had a profound effect upon the development of modern Japan, particularly upon the growth and development of her military organization. In 1868, the old feudalism in Japan which had lasted for more than 700 years had finally collapsed, and the feudal political power which was then held by the Tokugawa clan came to an end. The great task of the restoration of the Emperor Meiji as the legitimate ruler of Japan had been peacefully accomplished and the formative Era of Meiji had dawned. In this great transition in Japanese history almost all things political, social and others had to be reformed to bring up these things up to date after the European manner.

At this particular juncture, the brilliant success of Prussian diplomacy under Bismarck and the unrivalled military victory under the generalship of Moltke had profoundly impressed, if not intoxicated, the relatively simple-minded Japanese leaders. Moreover the Prussian form of government with her dynastic rulers and conservative junkers and with the feudalistic temperament of the German people appealed very fittingly to the traditional frame of mind of the Japanese leaders.

From these and many other cause German systems of all sorts, particularly her army organization had been adopted by Japan. German military officers were invited to supervise the reorganization of the Japanese military system. Von Clausewitz's book of strategy:—"Das Krieg" was eagerly read by some studious Japanese army officers. Lorenz Stein, a German jurist had been often consulted in preparaof the Japanese constitution and other important law making. Japanese medical doctors and many other scholars went mostly to Germany to study.

The Japanese army system had been adopted after the Prussian model with its well regimented standing army. The most characteristic features of the Japanese army and navy were that they had been given a completely independent position from party politics. That is to say, the Minister of War, the Minister of Navy, the Chief of the Army General Staff, and the Inspector-General of Military Education—these five men—could make reports, or appeal directly to the Emperor who is the supreme commander of army and navy. Among civilians the Premier is the only one who can make direct reports or appeals to the Emperor. These five men were responsible only to the Emperor in their official acts. They held an independent position, and even the Prime Minister could not dismiss any of them.

The prime minister could choose neither minister of war nor the minister of navy, but as a rule, always asked the favor of the retiring ministers of war and the navy to recommend a minister for the new cabinet in his behalf. According to the regulation, the generals and the admirals on the active list only were eligible for these posts.

No civilian, no other military officers were eligible for the portfolios of the war and the navy ministries.

From early years of Modern Japan down to the First World War (1868-1918) there was active cooperation among the builders of Modern Japan. They were men of great integrity, broadminded, and self-sacrificing, and under them, Japan had made a great progress. But such a deadly autocratic power bestowed upon the army and navy could not out breed serious abuses. Prior to the Sino-Japanes War (July 6, 1937-Aug. 15, 1945) there were a series of small "insurrections" by army officers, the last one being that which occured on February 26, 1936. They killed many high officials including cabinet members and became unmanageable. Another German influence on Japanese military people was the philosophy of Heinrich Treitschke, Friedrich Nietzsche and Friedrich Bernbardietc who are all philosophical disciplies of Hobbes and Hegel. According to them human nature is a perpetual and restless desire of power after power that ceases only in death. Man is by nature pugnacious and an egotist. Mankind will never cease fighting as long as they exist on the earth. Life is itself a perpetual fight. Great nations of the past and the present all become great by predatory acts and aggressions. The argument of the Japanese militalists and their intellectual supporters in Japan was that this being so, why should not Japan act accordingly.

The Japanese militarists had blindly followed the German pattern with almost apt like immitation and met the same fate as the Germans. The Japanese militarism was grasping and exclusive. It paid little heed to the interest of civilization at large. It turned the whole forces of concentrated will and organized intelligence to the problem of making Japan rich without any scruple about the welfare of others or the general advantage of mankind. There is no more dreadful and dangerous thing in the world than ignorance—the valor of "ignorance."

READERS IN COUNCIL

What Is Democracy?

To the Editor:

There is a revolution going on in the offices of our leading newspapers. In the Asahi the employes demanded the resignation of the president and members of the board of directors, and their demand has been accepted. In the Yomiuri-Hochi the employes have made the same demand, but the management so far refuses to budge. At the same time the employes have taken physical control of the organization and are publishing editorials attacking the management. A similar dispute is reported to be going on in the Mainichi. In all three cases the employes consider their actions to be in line with democratic principles.

"What we desire," the Yomiuri-Hochi employes declare, "is separation of capital from management so that capital may not affect the editing of the newspaper. We do not worship Socialism or Communism nor curse Capitalism." Apparently what these men want is democracy, but are their action and their aspirations really the sort of thing which the United States wants to see in Japan? Perhaps one of your American readers will be able to enlighten us.

T.K.

Rest Cure

Doctor: "What your husband needs, Mrs. Nagget, is a complete rest. I have prescribed a sleeping powder."

Mrs. N: "Very well, doctor, when shall I give it to him.

Doctor: "Don't give it to him at all. Take it yourself.'

Enough

The Scotsman walked at the tail of the funeral procession.

"Are you one of the mourners?" asked the undertaker.

"Am I!" was his reply. "He owed me two pounds.'

Money In It

Uncle: "And what are you going to be when you grow up, Freddy?"

Freddy: "I'm going to be a philanthropist. Those people always seem to have such a lot of money.'

View Points

Dramatist: "I wish I could think of a big strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

Theater Manager: "I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."

Adequate Answer

Teacher: "And you, Willie," can you tell me the nationality of Napoleon?"

Willie: "Course I can."

Teacher: "That's right."